THE EVENING ARE BEGRAPH.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE

SHERIDAN WINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF STAUNTON.

Our Troops Re-enter the Valley of Virginia.

PUSHING ON REGARDLESS OF EVERYTHING."

ON TO LYNCHBURG ALL QUIET AT ATLANTA

HE LEAVES PULASKI.

FORREST'S LAST TACK

General Rousseau Retiring to Nashville.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. WASHINGTON, September 29, 7:45 A. M .-

Major-General Dix, New York: - A despatch Just received from General Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond Whig, dated at Charlottesville, which states that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 o'clock, and that our forces were also at Waynesborough; that no damage had been one up to 4 o'clock P. M., but that smoke irdicated that we were burning the railroad track between Christiana creek and Staunton

No direct communication has been had with General Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerillas that infest the country in his rear.

From General Sherman. Despatches to 0:40 last evening have been ceived from General Sherman, at Atlanta, Yout no movements at that point are reported Movements of Forrest.

From Nashville our despatches are to 9-30 last night. The enemy did not attack us at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Fayesteville, and was pursued nine miles by our wavalry.

Rousseau Retiring to Nashville. General Rousseau is retiring with his infantry to Nashville.

The Draft. The draft is quietly progressing in all the States; but as desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communica loos, volunteer istments being more speedy than the draft. will loyal and patriotic people should urge rward rapid enlistments in order to reinforce Sherman, and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EBEL ACCOUNT OF NIBERIDAN ADVANCE.

BALTIMORE, September 29.-The Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items :-On Saurday and on vesterday heavy camous og was heard at Stanuton in the direction of

General Early reached Receietown at II o'clock yesterday, Sunday. Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand at Keezletown or fall further back. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Stannton, and many are leaving. All the sick and wounded, and Government stores, have been moved to a place of safety

Sheridan may take Staunton, but the capture will avail him nothing.

The valley, since the beginning of the war, has the other end of the course, if he does not pull up of his own accord, he will be pulled. From Cuipepper we learn that there is no

enemy in that country except the small body of cavalry that recently burned the bridge at Fresident Davis arrived at Macon, Georgia September 23, and made a speech at the Baptis Church. He is going to Hood's army. No movements of the enemy are reported up to the latest account. The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has

been completed. It was reported yesterday that Hood's army was in Sherman's rear, and between him and

A large force of mounted Yankers are collect ing at Pound Gap, with the intention of makin, a raid on the Virginia Salt Works. This, we return, is the same force that was at Lexington Kentucky, two weeks ago, and said to be 12,00 Strong.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph

Washington, Sentember 29. Military Movements. General Hooker left this morning for Cincin

natt. Sheridan has entered Staunton. It i camored that Forrest has been whipped by our brees in Tennessee. Thunder from another marter will be heard very soon.

Important Draft Decision. The War Department has decided that trafted man may put in a substitute after he has cen accepted and is in comp. The Government ill discharge him and permit him to return to

A Lincoln and Johnson Flag. Another Lincoln flag was raised last night amid annon firing and cheering.

The Peace Ramors, The Georgia peace rumors are premature. Just avis is supposed to be in Georgia to head off any asty action on the part of Governor Brown and senstor Toombs.

leneral Cullum Ordered to West Point. Brigadier-General Cullum, late Chief of Stati General Halleck, has been ordered to duty a West Point, as Superintendent of the Military Academy at that place. Leave for the Front.

Brigadier-General Ingalis, Chief Quarterman er of the armies before Richmond, and General J. Bartlett, leave for the front this afternoon Ordered to Duty.

Colonel I. D. Bingham, Inspector Quartermas-'s Department, has been ordered on duty in

As city,

-A number of Confederate soldiers left Monreal for the South on the 21st inst. -There was a decrease of 119 in the number vessels arriving at Montreal since last year. -In 1863 the revenue derived by the British Government on leaf tobacco was \$30,000,000.

-M. Enfantin, a French Socialist, lately de ceased, left \$90,000 in gold to his son. -A lynx was killed in Windham, Vt., the other day, that had destroyed over a descu sheep. | direction.

Grant's Prospects of Success.

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR EARLY.

Will Richmond be Evacuated

SHERIDAN WILL TAKE LYNCHBURG.

Special to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, September 29,-We have advices from Grant's army up to yesterday morning. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition and prospects of that army.

Rebel deserters state that Early has been rainforced by one brigade, numbering about two thousand men. If Lee can only spare two thousand men for the defense of Lynchburg, it shows that he requires all his present force to defend Richmond against the coming shock of arms. It s thought in the Rebel army that Early will be obliged to abandon Lynchburg; and it is also asserted by deserters, contrabands, and spies that the Rebel authorities are preparing to evacuate Richmond. It is known that within the last two months the machinery of several of the Government workshops in Richmond has been packed up and sent southward. Lee evidently feels that Grant has a secure grasp upon the Rebel stronghold, and in that opinion he is sustained by promisent military men here.

REBEL INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Ewing Besieged at Pilot Knob.

HIS FORT SHELLED

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

General A. J. Smith at De Soto.

CAPTURE OF POTOSI BY THE REBELS.

Sr. Louis, September 29,-Mr. Burns, tele graph operator, who left Pilot Knob, disguised, at noon yesterday, arrived at Do Soto to-day and reports that General Ewing has concentrated his troops in front of the Rubels position. That enemy had planted a battery on Samphard Mount, and were throwing shell into the fort, doing

A Federal force under Colon I Mills was atacked at Mineral Point last a glit by a large body of Rebels. The enemy were repulsed, but

our troops subsequently withdraw to De Soto. Potosi was captured by the Renels last night. General Smith's headquarters are still at De Soto, where he is receiving reinforcements.

General Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the Rebels had out his communication tions before he could get away. About 12,000 militia are now under arms. which, with independent citizen companies, make mite a formidable force.

PROM PORT ROYAL.

New York, September 29 -The steamer Poiton has arrived with Port Royal, S. C., advices of the 6th instant.

She has on board the 3d Rho le Island Artiflery. On her passage home also chased a large block ide-runner, but she gave up the pursuit at night leaving the gunboat Gettysburg to take care of the Rebel.

The Palmetto Heraid says that a Government clerk, at Hilton Head, has been arrested for sellng passes to go North

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment is still guard ng the Rebel officers under fire on Morris Island. The Rebels at Fort Sumter have been lately tationing sharpshooters among the debris of the ort, but no casualties resulting from their fire they have been withdrawn.

Charleston has suffered considerably latterly from the fire of our 100-pounders, which are more effective than the 30-pounders. Twenty-five hundred men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Charleston.

RAID IN TENNUSEE.

Newspaper Accounts-Forrest Crosses the Tennessee River Again-Despatches Relative to his Movements. TROM DECATOR.

lean the Naskville Cimer of September Forrest has, no doubt, crossed the Tennesse river again with a considerable time, for the pur pose of doing more thoroughly that Wheeler few weeks ago attempted and failed. The publi will not be surprised at this renewal of an attempt upon our communications with Atlanta, as the newspapers weeks ago announced that the hero of Fort Pillow was collecting a large body of cavary in Mississippi.

A despatch from Decator, dated the 21st, says

and, and captured the post, which is one of the manded by Colonel Campbell, who had with his portions of the 111th United Share colored troops and the 1st Alabama, also colored torops. We have no details of the surrender, and do no snow what resistance, if any, was made

FROM PULANKY. Despatches from this past, dand the 24th, esti-mate Forrest's force on this sole of Tennessee river, at at least 8000 men, and eight pieces of artiflery. A detachment of Coloner Spandding's orce captured ten of his wagons and three pri oners. Format is reported to be advancing on Pulaski from Pthens. General Starkweather's men were skirmishing

with his advance at Sulphur Branch treatie, be ond Pulaski.

Another despatch from the some place states it is reported that the commands of Wheeler, Biffle, and Roddy, are concentrated under Forest, liftle's command was said to number 600.

Athens was captured on the 21st, and the depo-

Colonel Prosser, while on a scout, captured ght prisoners, some of them belonging to the 2d

eight prisoners, some of them belonging to the 2d Tennessee cavalry. Forrest's force is said to be constantly increasing, no doubt by accessions from anti-enrolment fellows with amnesty oaths in their pockets. For weeks past we have been receiving reports from adjoining counties, of squades of Rebels collecting at some appointed rendersons, and making off for the South.

They have the consolation of knowing that they leave behind them in Nashville, a newspaper which has dared to oppose the enrolment of Tenuessens, for the aid of the Government. The prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the document of the prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the document of the prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at the prisoners of the manuscream of the remaining the soldiers at the prisoners of the

STATEMENT OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER, An escaped prisoner of the 9th Indians, what ame into Decatur on the 24th, states that he le came into Decatur on the 24th, states that he left Wheeler that morning at Courtland, Ala. He states that Forrest crossed at Bainbridge and Florence, on the 22d, and that his forces, united with Roddy's, does not exceed four thousand. He says that Wheeler has gone South, with orders to join Hood's army in Georgia. He heard Forrest's men say that he intended to take Pulaski, Shelbyville, Franklin, and all the block houses on the railroad.

A despatch from Pulaski, at 12 o'clock 24 mi-nutes on yesterday, says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sulphur branch. Ano-ther despatch from Decatur, at 12 o'clock 40 mi-nutes, states that firing was still heard in that

FROM PETERSBURG. Latest Southern News

JEFF. DAVIS WITH GEN. HOOD.

REFORTED REBEL VICTORY

Defeat of the Rebels at Fisher's Hill.

A ROUT ACKNOWLEDGED

Bad Management in the Valley CHANGE OF COMMANDERS CALLED FOR.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

ZEFF, DAVIS AT MACON.

in the Richmond Engineer, Replember 16 Macon, September 23.—We were unexpectedly greeted hils morning by the arrival of President Davis. He made a speech at the Baptist church He is going to General Hood's army. REPORTED PRICERAL REPUTSE AT RELYS SURINGS

Promitie Richmond Enquirer, September 20 The following official despatch has been received at the War Department:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIROTHER, J. A. Soddon, Secretary of War:—
General Echols reports that on the 22d General
Vaughan attacked the enemy at Disc Springs, Tenn,, and drove them seven miles into their inenchments at bones of the prisoners. Our tree-everal and taking some prisoners. Our tre-shaved well. R. E. Lun

THE EXCHANGE OF PURSONERS. A correspondent of the Culminus Finest rRing from Lovejoy's Station, says: — General Sherman has agreed to the proposition of General Hood for exchange to the extent of we thousand, upon the basis of man for man, liceticannic Colonel G. A. Henry, of General Hood's staff, has charge of the management of his exchange on our side. General Stoneman, he noted raider, is to be specially exchanged to eral Govan, our here beigneller, who was apped at Jenesbure; Colonel Smith, who was need at the same time, and was reported captured at the same time, and was reported hilled, is to be exchanged with an equivalent for Captain Buel (brother-in-law of General John Adams), whom I reported captured only a few days ago. These are the only special exchanges

Quite a number of indies have had permission granted them by Generals Hood and Sherman to pass through the lines to the hours of relatives and friends in the North. Asmong them I naticed he wife of Brigadier-General Maney, of Ten

Capsin B.—, of tennames, can ap a approximation to General Sherman, asking that his family be allowed to return home. Colonel Warner endorsed upon the application, "General Sherman asys that if Caprain S.— will return with his wife, and both of them behave themselves half as well as they know how to do, the application will be account?"

be granted."

A subsequent application was sent up by the indy herself, and it came back indorsed, "Cortainly—W. I. Sherman, General," in the Yankee General's own handwring. Whether Sherman reconsidered his first indorsemen, or falled to notice that it was the party applying, cannot be canteclured.

The renegade and apostate military governor of Tennessie, Andrew Johnson, Issues his pro-minicianiento in the Nashville Union, of the 18th instant (a copy of which is before me), ordering all able-bodied citizens of Tennessee, between the ages of nineteen and fifty, to be enrolled for milina service, and held liable to perform mili-tary duty in the United States. This includes all classes and colors. It is to be hoped that the rder will be beneficial in the way of recruition

It is now no longer a secret that our army he changed its position, and is intremched on the Montgomery and West Point road. There is no reason why this movement should excle the foars and doubts of the people of this section of country, or cause the weak-kneed to become

ore tremulous than usual.

Before the evacuation of Atlanta, Macon and used, as was proven by the Stoneman expedition raids from the enemy. Concentrating the other flank of our army, the enemy could many hours seart of our cavalry and commitmen erless depredations before they could be ovberiess depredations before they could be over taken. As we were constantly liable to the maranding expeditions, it became imperatively re-cessary that local organizations should be forme-to resist and hold in check the forces of the enem-uatil our cavalry could hasten to the scene of hostifities. The necessity of these local organ-rations, and their effect, were well illustrated in the Stoneman raid. The determined resistant offered by them to the advance of the enan-enabled our cavalry to eatch up with the ranks and capture or put to flight their whole force. By the removal of our army to the West Poir road Macon is no more exposed to raids the before. It will still be liable to such incursion

andertake, and will still be enabled to proteherself as she has hitherto done.

The present position of our army precludes, withink, the probability of Sherman's forces at tempting a move in this direction. Should they essay so hazardous an undertaking their fluid sind rear would be exposed to immediate attackly our army, and the result, with such an advantage in our favor, could hardly be doubtful. serself as she has hitherto done.

THE CAPTURED BEHILL STEAMERS ENGAGING TH BATTERIES AT MOBILE, From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

The Confederate steamer Gaines, which figur so conspicuously in the late navai fight, and which she was reported to be so riddled that late navai fight, and g she steamed up to within range of one of ou estern shore batteries, which fired two shots a her. Subsequently the steamer Seima, anothe of our captured vessels, came up and shelled ti woods along the shore, in the vicinity of the same battery.

PIECES OF ABTILLERY ABANDONED-BARL DESMING IT BETTER STRATEGY TO BETREA rom the Richmond Engaleur, September 25.

Official desputches received on the 231 stat at the enemy a tacked General Early late ye rday (234) at Fi-her's Hill, and succeeded ording back the left of his line, and, throwing aree to his rear, compelled him to anadon i sition, leaving twelve pieces of cannon in that ends, though losing but few men.

ecome pretty well assured that no furthe rograde would be made, the assurance arisi from the known strength of the position selected by General Karly. It seems, however, that the enemy so largely outnumbered our forces, espe-cially in cavalry, the favorite arm of Sheridan, that the strength of the position availed nothing against an overwhelming flank movement.

Our cavalry, weakened by their losses on Mon-day were in no condition on Thursday to resid ay, were in no condition on Thursday to resiave way, thus exposing the rear of the position t Fisher's Hill. This compelled a hasty aban

donment of the piscs, and a rapid retreat app Newmarket, in the Shenandoah, where General Early is said to have determined to make But the enemy continuing to press him in from and flank, he fell back on Friday to Harrison-burg, and on Saturday passed through Port Re-public, and stopped at a post station known as Kersletown, about thirteen miles from Stamton, and six from the South river road. The entire novement was made without what may be termed a fight, General Early deeming it bester strategy o avoid one than to risk one under the circum-

stances.
On Friday, however, a flanking party from Sheridan's forces having penetrated the Page valley, with a view to retard any reinforcement that might have been on the route to Early from the control of the contr that direction, was encountered by a force of our cavalry and whipped. At last accounts, on yes-terday, Early was still at Keezletown, where it elieved he would make a stand, although fears were naturally expressed that he continue his retreat.

would centime his retreat.

Many remors were alloat, growing out of a confusion of the battle on Monday and the retreat
since Thursday, and representing terrific battles
and appailing losses. It is hardly necessary to do
more than mention the fact to clear up the con-

DARLY'S DIFFAT - BAD MANAGEMENT OF APPAIRS | THE WORKINGWOMEN AGAIN | POLITICAL - The discussion between the Hon. IN THE VALLEY,

From the Englisher, Reponder 20.

General Parly has been forced back from Fish-o's Hill, with the loss of twelve pieces of artif-lers. The enemy are following up their success a the valley with great vigor. Sheridan a descr-

without making the most of it.

There seems to have seen bad management in these affairs in the vidley. The duty of accrations gibts, and taking steps to reviewe our fortunes, is with General Lee. As it could not be entructed to obler and better hands, it is not necessary for the people in be over anxious or very unbapty. For three years our fortunes have rested upon his broad shoulders, and may been heavily reinnoved by the report for duty of Licotenaus-General Long green, that "old war cutenant-General Long treet, that "old was orse" who elicited the embrace of General Lee

the field of Sharpsburg.
Longstreet comes back most opportunely to entity affairs in the valley. Want of coopera on, more than the prependerating numbers of the enemy, has caused the late disasters in the alloy. The presence of two sautemant-generals be one not supportinate to the other, but intended to co-operate, has prevented, when there should have been concentration. The presence of Long-street in the valley would restore unity of com-mand and check the advance of the enemy. Notwithstanding the loss as a stained in the late disasters, if some of the worthics aborsemen that

have been routed by the enemy could be brough to the treuches at Petersburg, and their place applied by real cavalry, all our reverses may be epaired, and the valley preserved, if not reclaimed, to the banks of the Potomac.

From the first year of the war the valley of Virginia has been the scene of just such evenias are transpiring there at present. General Jackson mached down the valley and was driver ck, and again advanced and retreated. Genal Sigel murched up and was whipped balk. Hunter, after a complete victory over Jones, cenetrated to the defenses of Lynchburg, and was builed back, broken, routed, and ruined.

Sheridan has now began the same perilous role, and the same fate well beful him.

Nother party can permanently hold the valley. Its lover end is so near to the enemy's country that reinforcements can more readily reach their army than can be sent to ours, while its upportent enables us to conventrate more rapidly upon enables us to concentrate more rapidly upon them. Thus we are driven up the valley to turn and drive them down. Thus the events of the valley are more episodes in the war; they have their effects upon both parties; they elate and depress, but they do not permanently injure or

Our people become elated by success and the st disaster. Has not three years of war raught can the lesson that the "Morning cometh, but a night cometh also," that victory is not always be had, nor is detent unbroken? The forces the enemy have been greatly magnified and caugerated. They did not number thirty thouand all told—infantry, cavalry, and stullery.

The infantry of the enemy is worth very little
but when permitted to be thrown in overwhelm but when permitted to be thrown in overwhelm-tee numbers upon first one division and then opion a second, and then upon a third; when the cavairy of the enemy, picked and selected, are opposed by the disorganized and demoralized busemen who remain behind the stragglers and horse details, it is not surprising that disaster dended result. A thorough, radical change of commissions, and, to a great extent, of troops, is now required in the vail y.

A complete ratorm of the gruy is being demon-strated as indepensable, and premaring the com-

strated as indispensable, and proparing the country and army for the proper measures of robras a tion. We need a regular army, with its real ac-compact organization, and its firm and unyielding scipline. The provisional organization has lived allotted time. When conscription supplicated volunteering, and made every man a soldier, ty reason of his age, the regular army rose upon the debts of the provisi and, Congress should reco-nize this fact, and perfect the organization.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY .- SIX A. M. 68. Noon, 79. One P. M. 80. Wind, South,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANAYUNG -LOSS FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY-VIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. This morning at half-past 3 o'clock another de structive conflagration occurred in the upper parof Manayunk, at the woollen mills of Sidney olms. The mills consisted of a group of stracares, and were at the present time employed in the manufacture of kerseys. One of the struc tures was a new one, five stories in height, and built of stone. About thirty yards from this was another five-story structure, and adjoining that was a building 70 by 40 feet, four stories in light. This was all ed for the storage of stock, and at the time of the fire contained some valuable machinery. The lower story was used for coloring purposes; our room for warping and another for splaning. The

apper floors were used for drying.

The flores originated in this structure, in the drying department, and the whole building was totally destroyed. About two weeks ago the structure had been improved by numerous repairs, Adjoining this was a two-story building about forty feet long, containing dye vats and apparatus for eyeing. The structure was built of stone and rick, and was totally destroyed.

Adjoining on the west was a three-stone dry-nouse, containing bollers for generating steam for drying and coloring purpos s. This building was also rendered a complete wreck. Adjoining this structure again was a two-story tone building, used as the picker-house. The evend story was used as the picker-room, and

he lower floor as a finishing room, where was stored a large amount of machinery.

The main building made a narrow escape from the destroying flames. A heavy shower of rain previous to the fire, together with the assistance. water thrown from buckets, saved the place

escaped with scorched windows, and the image to this building is triffing. Adjoining the front buildings on the west, at a listance of about ten feet, is a large mul, occu-sed by Lacock & Holt, and William Prost, and others, all employed in the manufacturing busi-ness. This building, also, made a very narrow

Considerable damage was sustained by water, as it was found necessary to drag the hose throng come of the buildings in order to prevent in flames from spreading. The fire burned stabornly, and made a great light. The firemen and citizens worked fainfully; and by their energy prevented the configration from being more destructive. The total loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000, which is fully covered by in-

A GANG OF IMPOSTORS. - For several years past there has been a regularly organized gang of imposters in this city, who have been swindling the people out of money by representing that they were authorized to collect for various purpose Some would have books, and solicit subscription for the purchase of steam fire engines, amou lances, the Young Men's Christian Association and other purposes. At one time they got up what was known as a bogus ball. They had several thousand tickets printed, representing that a ball was to take place at Sausom Street Hell, the proceeds to be devoted to a benevolent

Hall, the proceeds to be devoted to a benevolent purpose. Hundreds of tickets, at Si each, were sold, but on the night named no ball took place, the Hall not even having been secured for that purpose. Yesterday, two of these man were bound over by Aiderman Beider for collecting money to free a certain ward from the draft.

These men were the most barefaced samps at large. A few months since one of them waited on Governor Pollock and asked him to subscribe towards the purchase of a steam fire engine. The Governor, not being partial to sleam fire engines, refused to subscribe, when the rogue pailed from fused to subscribe, when the vogue pulled from his pocket another book setting forth that the bearer was empowered to collect funds for the Young Men's Christian Association. The conat between the two objects was so great the e Governor immediately ordered the man our his office, knowing him to be an impostor. The operations of these man have not been con-

med to Philadelphia alone. They have visited ill parts of the State, and fraudulently collected money. Information was received a day or two date that two of them were at Easton, In. De-ective John Lamon, of this city, started after em, and this morning a despatch was received at police headquarters, stating that he had ar-rested one of them, named Edward Hughes. The prinoner will be brought to this city, and will have a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Those who have been duped recently should be on hard. The gang is now pretty well broken up. Two of them were sentenced to the peniontiary a month or two since, and the two arrested yesterday will soon follow. Hughes, no doubt, will share a

milar fate. TARGET PRACTICE .- This moraling the Henry Guards left for Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, where they intend to indulge in a day of target IN COUNCIL.

Where Employment is to be Had THE KITCHEN VERSUS THE SEWING GARRET.

The third and last paulic meeting of the Work ingwomen's Protective Association was held last evening, at the Sansom Street Hall. In the future all meetings incidental to a proper organi zation of the different ward and other committees will be held at the Room of the Association, in Arch street, below Eighth.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance last evening, and a there was a large attendance last evening, and a greatly increased interest in the objects of the association was manifested throughout. Speeches were made by several prominent grait onen of this city, in which the workingwomen of Philadelphia were urged to act with energy in the matter now devolved upon them, as most successful and happy results were sure to follow their labors. The remarks of Mr. H. R. Warriner suggested to the Association many plans by which the wants of the workingwomen of Philadelphia. riner suggested to she Association many plans by which the wants of the workingwomen of Phillidelphia can be relieved, and as they are of a nature which cannot help but forcibly impress themselves upon the mind of every woman, we make special reference to them.

After alluding to the call of the meeting, and unging the workingwomen to devote all the caergies of their minds and bodies to make this great object a successful one, Mr. Warriner said that the working women of Palaksienia abouth look

he working women of Patladelphia should be or other aims of employment than that who offines them to the use of the modile. It was his simple opinion that other fields of employ meet must be sought out for these women. The world is full of work, and is to be found also i those in need of it but apply themselves to ob-

But there was one avenue of employment to But there was one avenue of employment to which he wished specially to direct the attention not alone of the sewing women, but of the workingwomen of this citry, and it was this—The women of America are very greatly affault of housework. They are afraid of toulog in their own kitchens, or in the kitchens of their friends in the position of domestics.

There is a cause for this feeling, he admitted it is a fact, a lamoutable fact, thus, the mail or

It is a fact, a lamentable fact, that the maid or woman who labors in the hitchen as a domestic is too often looked upon as a menial, if not a very slave; and every American woman, no matter what may be her position, has a pride-pride of heart, pride of feeling—that a rolls her for a single moment to occupy such a post as that which demeans or enslaves her. This is why the littchens are neglected. Your American women cannot bely remembering the words of that old song which speaks about liberty and a crust of bread. And it is no wonder that they prefer freedom to all the luxuries that weigh down the bees of those who would assume the master ye over them. Yet while all this is true, the speaker though

here might be a way of opening up the channel-of employment to the workingwomen without essitating that degradation which seems to t so inseparably connected with it. He believes that women might toll in the kitchen and be jus-as hence, as virtuous, and as worthy of respec-as those with whom they associated in the disarge of their ducies.

There was no reason why this should not be the case, and the workingwomen owed it to themselves and to the success of their organiza tion to take the initiatory step in this matter, and by leaving the sewing gurrat and stepping into the kitchen, to render the post an honorable one, and thus make an outlet for the pressing demands of the sewing women.

It is certain that the market is overstocked with sewing women. The ravages of war have thrown thousands of women into the gaunt arm: of poverty, and their very lives are being crushe or poverty, and their very lives are being crashed ont of them. These, as a last resource, had recourse to the needle to support themselves. Outside of the performance of domestic dates they knew of no other employment that would afford them bread—scarcely enough at that—for themselves and their dependants. Thus it was that the supply has exceeded the demand; and this last revoluted prices said for their above.

his fact regulated prices paid for their tabor. There are other avenues of employment opens There are other avenues of employment opened for woman, remarked the speaker. Why should not women art as amanuenses, as book keepers, as copyist, and even why not as releganth operators, and printers. He know that there was great opposition made by some men to these innovations, and in a number of cases where such movements had been organized, combinations of movements had been organized, combinations of men had operated ministic acansa the women. men had operated unjustly against the women and bad succeeded in deteating their plans. The action of the men-that women are locally be occupying such positions-should be resisted. whatever they could do well, and they should receive for this work as high a compensation as that paid men. He believed that men were bett-qualified for certain kind of businesses than we Women were the best nurses at the bedsid of the sick-men the best physicians and sur

faithfully and well, public opinion should no exclude them from these avenues of employment nd confine them to those for which tuey have a Work for the workingwomen of Philadelphic work that would afford them means to like, was the object of this organization. It made no dif-ference what the position occupied by these women, so that it was honorable work—work that would preserve their virtue and exalt the moral nature. Checks that were blanched, eyes that had grown lustreless in leaky garret and damp rooms, might be made to bloom again amid the savory odors of meats in the kits In the counting-house, behind the counter of th -tore, amid the click of type in the composing room, or of the arm of the magnet in the telgraph office-new life would be instilled int

geons on the nattle-field. But when women p sess qualifications for positions occupied men, and can discharge the duties just

those whom pinching poverty has well nigh driven to the verge of destruction. In conclusion, the speaker arged the necessity of a prompt and vigorous action by the assocition, and ward and precinct meetings should. necessary; immediately be held, and the work ingwomen should use their atmost endeavors to perfect such an organization as would be perma-nent in its character. Now was the time to strike the blow. The public ear had caught the cry : these suffering women, and the humanity of our citizens had been appealed to. Justice demanded assistance, and justice in the end would be sure

to mete it to them. DEATH OF A PHILAMETERIA JOURNALIST. Alexander Wilson, Esq., a member of the Phila delphia Bar, and for several years legal reporter for the Public Ledger, died in this city on Monday last. The deceased, under the Administration of President Buchanan, held the office of District Attorney of Utah. After the war broke out he joined the Corn Exchange Regiment, and served as cap-tain of one of the companies of that regiment till ill health rendered him no longer capable of performing the daties. Heretarned to Philadelphia, resumed the practice of his profession, and be-came connected with the editorial department of the Impurer till within a short period of his teach Latterly he has confined himself to the duties of Assistant Assessor of the United States for the

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF COM TROLLERS.—A special meeting of the Board of School Controllers will be held this afternoon fman, late a member of the Board from the

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS .- Emanuel Peter son, sged fifty years, had three fingers taken of by a circular saw, at the foundry of Morris Tasker & Morris, yesterday afternoon. Last evening Ann Huber, about fifty years of age, had her leg broken by falling on the sidewalk on Front street, above Costes. The accident was aused by a boy running against her. She re Dilworth and George Kricler fell from a scall of at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, yesterday and were seriously injered. A hay, three yeald, was run over at Ninth and Locust stree yesterday, and seriously injured. The drive Accepent.-About 5 o'clock yesterday after

noon, a German woman, named Ann Haber, had her leg broken by a fall, in Oak street, below Brown. It seems that a crowd of young boys congregated around the old woman and com-menced tearing her. One of them suized hold of a basket she was carrying, and pulled her to the ground, causing a fracture of her leg. She was taken to the hospital. RECEVITING .- This morning warrants were

signed by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to forty-three men. Recruiting is not as brisk in this city as it should be. The Birney Zouave Regiment and the additional companies forming for the Union League Regiment should

William D. Kelley and George W. Northrop Esq., on the political issues of the day, was again resumed last evening, at the Hall of the Spring Garden Institute. The audience was very large, and the best of order prevailed. Mr. Charles S. Keyser acted as Moderator, who introduced a the first speaker Mr. Northrop, who occupied one hour. Mr Kelley followed in a discourse of one

ing will be held to-night at the same place. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Administration was held last night, at Fourth and Carrenter streets. Interesting ad-dresses were delivered by William L. Denni, Thomas M. Coleman, Hon James Pollock, and

At the ball of the Union League another monster audience assembled. As on previous occa-sions there were a large number of ladies in the audience. In addition to the military band sta-tioned in the gallery of the hall, there was another outside on Chesnut street, opposite the half. These two bands discoursed alternately the various national and patriotic airs. Eloquent one patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon Henry D. Moore, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and William B. Mann, Esq.

A large Union meeting was also held in the Twenty-second Ward last night, on the Union League grounds, corner of Chelten avenue and Main street, Germantown, to celebrate the late great pational victories.

The committee of arrangements had provided an ample and substantial platform, two stories high, well lighted, with pleasant facilities for peakers and raporters. The upper story was reserved for the Milestown Band, which discoursed during the ovening patriotic airs appropriate to the occasion. male to the occusion. Before the organisation of the meeting a large

and well-arranged torch-light procession paraded everal of the principal streets, and acted as an ecort for the distant delegations as they arrived the main atond was tastefully ornamented with the national flag and various patriotic devices. Strong delegations of soldiers from the Germantown, Cuyler, and McClellan Hospitals added to the colar of the occasion. Many of the crippled soldiers were provided with seats upon the commodious platform. Their presence was a living, eloquent testimony of the carnestness and importance of the pending Presidential contest.

Han, M. Russell Theyer Captain Calburn.

importance of the pending Presidential contest,
Han, M. Russell Thayer Captain Calburn,
Hon, A. Q. Kearsley, of New Jersey, Rev. C. W.
Demisson, late Chaplain United States Army, and
others, were ame ag the speakers.

At the Keystone Club headquarters last night,
speeches were made by B. Markley Boyer, Esq.
of Norristowe, Captain Geary of Washington, J. B.
Ewing, Esq., of Harrisburg, Colonel Kerr, of
Venngo, and E. N. Stagers, Esq., of New York,
Union Marrison, A. Womerney, N. L. A.

UNION MEETING AT WOODSTOWN, N. J.-A. very large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at Wood-town, Salem county, N. J. Hop. James M. Scovel, of the New Jersey Senate spoke for mere than an hour in his usual felicitous and forcible manner.

The blows he gives the Rebellion ell equally gainst the Confederacy and McClellanism (and against the Confedericy and McClellanism (and the latter is more dangerous than the former).

Mr. scovel's speech was applanded with entiusiasm throughout, and at its close he received three hearty others. Charles M. Jay, Eso, O'Trenton, was then introduced to the audience, and was very warmly welcomed.

This gentleman was an old line Desporat, but left his party to join that of the country. His wit is keen and trenchant, and he will do good scryice in the great cause. cryice in the great cause.

The sandy peninsula seems to be shaking off cer it thargy, and we will soon hear the Revocationary tidings—"Good news from the

Juracyn. HELD TO ANSWER .- Yesterday at the Central Station, R. M. Lee, Jr., had a hearing upon the charge of being concerned in a fraud in the enlistment of recruits. The evidence showed that there were twenty-two recruits mustered in by Captain Sellers, of the 10th infantry, on papers brought to his office by a sergeaut in the recruitorder to an office by a sergeaut in the recruiting office of Lieutenant Walker, of the Sist P.
V. On all the emissionent blanks the name of
Lieutenant Walker was forgod; by whom done
there was no testimony to show. The only-evidence to connect the defendant with the charge
was the face this Captain Patton, who had been
applied to to furnish the men for a committee from
Northampton county, made use of Mr. Lee's
office, and that Mr. Lee was seen at the place of
Captain Patton when he had removed his office

Captain Pation when he had removed his office to Tweith and Vine streets.

On cron-examination, one of the witnesses said that Mr. Lee had refused the use of his office any longer to Captain Patton, which was the reason of his going to Tweifth and Vine streets. Captain Patton has not been arrested. Mr. Lee was held to answer. No money was obt collecting money under false precesses. They represented that it was for the purpose of freeing the Twenty-second Ward from death, and obtained a large amount of money. COLORED REGIMENTS.—The following is a

st of Colored Regiments organ zed by the Supervisory Committee for recruiting Colored Froops in Philadelphia, with names of Colonels and date of beir departure:-Third Regiment, Colonel C. B Islahman, September 13, 1868. Sixth Regiment, Colone: J. W. Ames, October 14, 1863. Eighth Regiment, Colonel Charles Fribley, January 26, 1834. I wenty-econd Regiment, Coionel J. B. Kiddoo, February 13, 1864. Twenty-fifth Regiment, right wing, Colonel G. A. Seroggs, March St, 1864. Twenty fifth Regiment, left wing. Lieutenant-Colonel F. hitchcock , April 15, 1864. Thirty-second Regiment olonel Baird, April 23, 1854. Forty-third Regiment six companies, Lieurenant-Colonet Hall, April 18. six companies, Leaienant-Colone Hall, April 13, 1864. Forty-third Regiment, one company, Captain Wright, May 25, 1894. Forty-third Resiment, three companies, Major H. Bumstoad, July II, 1894. Forty-nith Resiment, four companies, Captain William Bedethold, July II, 1864. Forty-nith Resiment, six companies, Major Bates, September 20, 1894. One-hundred-and-wenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Given, September 28, 1894.

To SUIT THE FALL IN GOLD.-We see that Theries Stoles & Co., the eminent clothiers order the quiers this week from the market price of their goods and the fell in wolf. Although their pairons did not ask for it, member did, they expeed it, yet the artist in taking a proportionate prior from what was paid a work are was eary well received by the buyers, inserseding these strongly now have ably of the yes am of correct charges adopted by

Ohio house To de la time to buy at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental. THE TOIL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND PERSCHE-When we reflect upon the untold have reacht upon the physical constitution, through ages, I health-destroying use of the needle, we feel a just the heath-destroying use of the mentio, we feel a just pleasure and pride in osioting the million to the be-efficient ready provided in the Florance serving Machine, south at No. 60 Chesnut arrest, below Servint. Every one in these ociotransi machines is amplied with a "Harman Sell-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is sell-d routed, witsout the least care or truste to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire writefaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florance eithers a purchasers invest their money in the Florance eithers and calling at this establishment and executing a machine.

PHOTODRAPHS.-The highest degree of purfeton has been attained in execution of the size "hotograph to Oil, Ivers types, Cartes de Visite, at H. F. Reimer's, No IRON BEDSTEADS, AND CHEAP HUSE, HATE

nd Moos Matresses, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1405 -The movements of Mason, the Rebel emis ary to England, are thus recorded in an English

"The Hon, J. M. Mason, Commissioner for the onfederate States of America, left the Queen's otel, Glasgow, on the 29th, for Knocklofty, lonnel, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore For the last four or five days he has been on a visit to Robert Stewart, Esq., of Murdestoun, at Murdestoun Castle, Lanarkshire, having pre-viously been visiting the Hon. Mr. Bourte and Lady Susan Bourke, at Coalston House, East

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Sauder & Co. Barque C. Brewer, Wilson, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co. Brig Castillion, Hardenbrook, Boston, C. C. Van Hors.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Barque Meaco, Wortinger, 17 days from Cionfilogoi with angar and molasses to Madeira & Caballa. Schr E. McLatn, Brotkun, Sdays from Bockland, with captain, Cornelius, Johnson, 3 days from New York, with day to captain. Schr J. H. Thompson, Kelly, 7 days from Boston, with dee to captain. Schr Joseph, Hay, 6 days from Warsham, in ballast to

Brig Seletaska, for Philadelphia, to sail in a few days, was loading at Sagua 17th inst. IMPORTATIONS. NACES—Barque Mesco, Worninger—103 hinds sugar & hinds 27 tee molarsee Madeira & Calcada, Reported for The Eccaing Telegraph

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRANSCRAFTS, / The Stock Market continues very dull, and prices are rather lower. Government bonds are steady at about former rates, with sales of 5-20s at 103@1034, coupons off; and 6s of 1881 at 1074.) Railroad shares are dull and lower. Reading sold at 611@612, and 62, buyer 30; Pennsylvania hour, and Mr. Northrop closed. The fourth meet-

ratiroad at 701, which is a decline; Minchill at 59; Camden and Amboy at 156; N. Pennsylvania railroad bonds at 100; and Lehigh Valley railroad bonds at 106; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill railroad; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 37 for Catawissa preferred; 18 for common; and 33 for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Rallroad stocks are very dull;

70 was bid for Second and Third. Coal Oil shares have declined, and there is less

activity to notice, with sales of Irving at 74; Dalzell at 94; McClintock at 64; Densmore at 11, and Mclibenny at 74. In Canal shares there is very little doing, and

prices are lower, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 37%, which is a decline of %; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal. There is rather more doing in Bank stocks, with sales of Corn Exchange to notice at 60; Union at 464; and Mechanics' at 29; 1624 was

bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 41 for Penn Township; 85 for Western; and 354 for Consolidation. The Money Market is without any material change. Loans on call are offered at 630 7 per

cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 100 12 per cent. Gold is rather dull this morning, and prices have declined 5(e6 per cent, since last evening; opening at 200, fell off and sold at 1974 at 11

clock; rallied and sold at 199 at 12; and 1004 at 123. A despatch from Washington this morning. says :- The subscriptions to the 7:30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department, amounted to \$260,000 on Tuesday and \$1,229,000 yesterday. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 29.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

| BEFORE HOARDS | 100 sh Perry Oil | 100 sh Color Hoard | 100 sh Perry Oil | 100 sh Perry

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Broxers, So. 121 B. Third United Stares 5s, 1881, Int off First Call, Second Call, Second Call, Second Call, Second Call, Second Call, See Start Stand Railroad bid 1755 sales Beauting Railroad 61% bid 1855 sales Ultimos Central Railroad bid 1955 sales Northwestern bid 48 and New York Central Railroad 117 bid 58 and 1955 sales Central Railroad 117 bid 58 and 1955 sales Sal e harroad 97 346 c-on Railroad 1122 0-6 d 901 bill tted States 5-20s A 1239 bid Quotations Pald at the Philadelphia Gold

Market fluctuating.

JAY CODER & Co. quote Government Securi-ties, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:-

Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story :-

DE HAVEN & Buo., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows :--

American Gold..... 198 TOTAL TO enn. Currency..... Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day :-Fulton Coal ...

6 Urganie Oil...... 16 6% Franklin Oil....... 16 Howes Eday Oil.. 1 Pope Farm Oil... I lamend Coal..... Swatara. American Kaolin. 2 Penn Mining...... 15 1 81 25 druner 13 16 14 Petroleum Cemre, 2 1 10 25 Hope Island 2 3 Allegheny River. Maple Shade Oil.
McClinteck Oil.
Fennsylvania Pet.
Penry Oil.
Mineral Oil.
Keystone Oil.
Venange Oil.
Union Fetroleum. Heacon Oil...... 1% Upper Eco -The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day -Flour, 1250 bbla;

Wheat, 8100 bushels; Corn, 1600 bushels; Oats. -The New York Tribune this morning axys:-"In money there is no change. The fluctuations in Gold, and the small panies in Stocks, do not furnish an abundant supply on call at 7 per cent. Commercial Bills are still in disfavor; Barkers, 869; first grade Grocers' and Dry Goods, 94912, and second rate, 15@18. Chang money has itself effect in checking the decline in prices of goots and stocks, and for one party anxious to get in there are three prompt to go out of speculations."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT. THURSDAY, September 29 .- There is scarcely

snything doing in Cotton, and it is nominal at Bark is quiet. No sales have been reported. Cloverseed continues inactive, and no transactions have been reported. Timothy sells slowly at 87. The demand for Flaxsced is limited;

small sales are making at \$3-33@3 35 per bushel.

In Provisions there is little doing; no sales of pecial note have come under our notice. The Flour Market has been rather quiet for the past few days, owing to the unsettled state of the premium on gold. The demand for export has ceased, and the sales, to alimited extent, have been confined mostly for the supply of the home trade, at \$10@10.25 for superfine; \$10.50@10.75 for extra; \$11@12 for extra family. Bye Flour

for extra; \$11@12 for extra family. Bye Flour continues quiet, and prices are nominal.

The dull feature noted in the Wheat Market for some days past still continues, and there is less firmness in prices. We notice sales of 2500 bushels old and new Pennsylvania red at \$2.27 (a2.35. Sales of white in a small way at \$2.05@2 56. Receipts of Rye comes in slowly, and we quote at \$1.80@1.83. Yellow Corn is scarce, but the demand is steady, with sales of 300 bushels mixed Western at \$1.905. Oats are in better request; about 4000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern sold, part at \$8 cents, and the remainder at a higher figure. Barley is inactive; 2000 bushels Barley mall were disposed of on private terms. terms. Whisky continues dull at \$1.80@1.82 for Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, September 29.—Flour is unsettled sales of 8000 barrels at \$5.00.00 for State; \$10.750,11.75 for Southern. Wheat dult sales unmopertant. Cora quiet; 25.000 bushels sold at \$150, Eerd quiet. Pork steady sales of 1000 berrels at \$100, 000 to Mess. Lard steady at 100, inche. Whishy sale. New York, September 29.—Stocks better.
Chicago and Rock Island, 97%; Cumberland preferred, 67
Himola Central, 1935; Nuchigan Southers, 77; No. Contral, 117; Hazdhia, 1971; Hudson River, 1981; Cuntos, Co., 29. Virginia 6s, 67; Eric, 97; Sied, 200; Perilas, 1981; Cuntos, 1981; Cuntos